



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-030
Monday
14 February 1994

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FBIS-AFR-94-030

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NOTICE TO READERS: Issue number 29 of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT was not published. An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Burundi

Opposition Parties Prompt Reshuffling of New Cabinet

EA1102204194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Feb 94

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker; monitored in progress] ...the prime minister, (?the president) of the Republic, we have just reached a consensus concerning the formation of the government. The parties that did not feel represented in the government, namely the Guarantor of the Freedom of Speech in Burundi [Inkinzo], the Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development [RADDES], and the People's Reconciliation Party [PRP] have just entered in the government. [passage omitted]

I take this opportunity to present to you the composition of the government resulting from the consensus reached by all the political partners of our country. Bernard Ciza, minister of state in charge of development planning and reconstruction; Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, minister of state in charge of external relations and cooperation; Leonard Nyangoma, minister of state for interior and public security; Salvator Toyi, minister of finance; Colonel Gedeon Fyiroko, minister of national defense; Fulgence Dwima Bakana, minister of justice and keeper of seals; Jean-Baptiste Manwangari, minister of territorial administration; Pierre-Claver Nahimana, minister of agriculture and livestock; Nicephore Ndimurukundo, minister of basic education and adult literacy; Liboire Ngendahayo, minister of secondary and higher education; Venerand Bakevyumusaya, minister of labor and professional training; Bukuru Marguerite, minister of civil service; Ambroise Niyonsaba, minister of communal development; Joseph Nzeyimana, minister of commerce and industry; Onesime Ciza, minister of small and medium-scale industries and tourism; Ernest Kabushemeye, minister of energy and mines; Shadrack Niyonkuru, minister of transports, posts, and telecommunications; Leonidas Nyamwana, minister of public works and equipment; Salvator Ntihabose, minister of territorial management and environment; Cyriaque Simbizi, minister of communication and government spokesman; Issah Ngendakumana, minister of human rights and refugees; Jean Minani, minister of public health; Emilienne Minani, minister of social affairs and women's affairs; Alphonse Rugambarara, minister of culture, youth and sports; Gaethan Nikobamyé, minister of institutional reforms and of relations with the National Assembly; Jacques Ngendakumana, minister delegate for reconstruction; Antoine Ntamobwa, minister delegate for cooperation.

That is the ministerial team—made up of 27 ministers of state, ministers and delegate ministers and coordinated by the prime minister. Thank you.

Parties Said Pleased

EA1202213094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Excerpts] His Excellency Cyprien Ntaryamira, our country's president, today made his first trip abroad with a visit to Tanzania for talks with his Tanzanian counterpart, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, on the problem of Burundian refugees in Tanzania. President Ntaryamira left by air this morning and returned this afternoon. [passage omitted]

The visit of our head of state, His Excellency Cyprien Ntaryamira, is taking place just after the newly formed government was reshuffled. Opposition parties rejected the composition of the first government as inconsistent with previous agreements. We asked Joseph Nzeyimana of the Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development party, who is now minister of commerce and industry in the newly formed government, for his comments:

[Begin recording] [Nzeyimana] I would like to tell those listening to me that what the child of a king cries for is always granted by God. That is what happened yesterday. We fought for peace and respect for agreements. That is what we got. You know that the head of state promised that he would form a government to bring Burundians together. We were not after posts because we already had them. We were not after wealth. We wanted to be in the government so that we could work for peace, so that we could fight for those who cannot [passage indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent] I want to ask you about the men and women members of the new government: Do you think you will be able to understand each other in day-to-day activities?

[Nzeyimana] We will have to understand one another, otherwise we would be heading for disaster. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Another person who commented on the government is the leader of the Guarantor of the Freedom of Speech in Burundi, Dr. Alphonse Rugambarara, who is now the minister of youth, culture, and sports.

[Begin recording] [Rugambarara] The government that has just been formed satisfies us to some extent because the head of state and the prime minister noticed that we were not happy about what [words indistinct]. They have just changed that. We are happy about this, but there are still some minor problems. However, if people are willing, the problem will be removed. It concerns the communal administration. You know that security matters are dealt with by the Interior Ministry. Many people have died in this country; they have killed one another. We must, therefore, be fully aware of who should deal with the communal administration. Things are still not very clear, but we think that they will be clarified for us so that we can work effectively. [passage omitted]

UPRONA Leader Comments

LD1302102794 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] There has been a government reshuffle in Burundi just two days after the previous government was appointed. The opposition considers the new government to be based on a national consensus. Nicolas Mayugi is the leader of UPRONA [Party of National Unity and Progress]. He spoke to Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Mayugi] If every Burundian can now relate to this government, it is largely because the last government was perceived as the government of a party that had just won. Today, the government is perceived as a government that brings people together.

[Mas] Is it seen as such by the parties that lost the elections?

[Mayugi] Yes, we are in a crisis, and we are trying to come out of it. I think that we can return to concepts like winning and losing later. Now, we need to rebuild our country and bring back peace. Perhaps this is also why the political parties have agreed to a political truce. [end recording]

Commission Releases Initial Observations on Massacres

LD1302154594 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] [Announcer] In Burundi, the 13 experts of the international inquiry commission yesterday published their preliminary observations on the massacres that took place after the aborted coup on 21 October. These experts, which were appointed by a consortium of non-governmental organizations, say that between 25,000 and 50,000 people were killed. This is a frightful figure, although it is smaller than what had initially been announced—a few weeks after the aborted coup, some observers said hundreds of thousands had been killed. The massacres took place in the wake of the aborted coup by the army. Philippe Retiens [not further identified] spoke to Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Retiens] The coup was seemingly carried out by the majority of army officers. That is to say, the Army was responsible, actively or passively, for the coup, contrary to what sources close to the Burundian Army said. They held that a few specific units were responsible.

[Mas] Who is behind the massacres that followed the aborted coup?

[Retiens] The responsibility is shared. Hutus killed Tutsis in reprisals. Especially when the news of the death of President Ndadaye was announced, many Tutsis were killed. Moreover, massacres were carried out by the Army, sometimes with the help of Tutsi civilians.

[Retiens] What is the situation in the country today?

[Mas] It remains quite unstable, especially in Bujumbura. [end recording]

[Announcer] The international inquiry commission's final report will be published by April.

Cameroon**Minister Denies Reports of Border Dispute With Nigeria**

AB1102161494 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 10 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The quarrel between Nigeria and Cameroon over a disputed border area shows no signs of being resolved. Late last year, there were claims that Cameroon gendarmes were raiding villages in Nigerian territory. Then, Nigerian troops moved onto islands on the peninsula, ostensibly to protect Nigerian nationals living there. Now, the NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY [NAN] says some 18,000 Nigerians have fled the area after raids by Cameroon gendarmes. And it seems a visit to Cameroon by Nigerian Foreign Minister Babagana Kingibe has not achieved very much. On the line to Yaounde, Raggi Omar asked Cameroon's minister of external affairs delegate, Francis Nkwain, if gendarmes had raided the disputed region.

[Begin recording] [Nkwain] First of all, the content of the news is absolutely wrong. We are not pursuing anybody and if we were in a war situation, then it should be the military. The gendarmes are not the people who go to war on behalf of our nation. So, that must be somebody who is writing who doesn't even know what is happening in Cameroon. Secondly, the peninsula has always been controversial on the part of Nigeria, but the peninsula is Cameroon. We didn't fight a war with Nigeria to gain any land, no. We got the land from history. When the colonial power left, we took over. And the maps are there, there is no question about it.

[Omar] So, you are completely refuting these reports on the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA that thousands of Nigerians in this area are fleeing?

[Nkwain] We refute them because it is impossible even for that to be the news.

[Omar] But are people on the move in that region, can you confirm that?

[Nkwain] We can confirm that the island—I mean, the peninsula—has been occupied by Nigerian troops since 30 December 1993 to 4 January 1994 and that the foreign minister of Nigeria came on the heels of our complaints and was received here by our head of state; and that our head of state sent the minister of external relations of Cameroon, who went to see President Abacha on the same issue; and that we all agreed that we were going to go down to the place to see whether or not

the Nigerians had occupied the place or not; and we met today according to plan, and the foreign minister of Nigeria wouldn't let us go there.

[Omar] So, let me get this straight: You met the Nigerian foreign minister, Babagana Kingibe, today to go and see this area but he refused to go?

[Ekwain] The minister of external relations of Cameroon, Mr. Oyono, was in Bouya, has been in Bouya since yesterday, where they met. And they were meeting there to proceed to the area to prove whether the place.... [pauses] The question was whether it was occupied or not. We are also aware that the Nigerian press has totally come out with funny stories in order to rationalize their action. That, we think, is their effort to prove to the world.... [pauses] That also proves to us that maybe they know they did something wrong. We are a small nation, you know. Nigeria is a big nation.

[Omar] Have your meetings with the Nigerian foreign minister, Babagana Kingibe, achieved anything at all?

[Ekwain] I say we have not because we were to meet to join forces and go down on to the territory, but he wouldn't let us go there now, so I am waiting for the minister to come back and then we will know the details of what happened thereafter. Now, if in the meanwhile, they mount another campaign through their media, it is not our problem to say horrible things about Cameroon. [end recording]

Gabon

Government Ends State of Alert, Lifts Curfew

AB1202132094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Text] The government, through National Defense Minister Martin-Fidele Magnaga, has just made an important decision. The curfew decreed on 9 December 1993

has been lifted as of today. The state of alert is now just an unpleasant memory. Therefore, Gabonese can resume their evening entertainment. Minister Magnaga announced this to our reporter Florentin Agouendo this morning in the following excerpt:

[Begin Magnaga recording] Trusting to our people's wisdom and maturity and with the president of the Republic's consent, the government has decided to lift the state of alert and all related measures, including the curfew. [end recording]

Defense Minister Comments

LD1202200594 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Text] The curfew and the state of alert have been lifted in Gabon. The measures were introduced after the 5 December presidential elections. The lifting of these measures has, nevertheless, been accompanied by a warning to all trouble-makers. Gabonese Defense Minister Martin-Fidele Magnaga explained the decision to Assane Diop:

[Being recording] [Magnaga] We saw that public order had been preserved. The protection of people and property was guaranteed. I would like to remind you that the curfew was introduced just after the elections, after the publication of the results of the presidential elections, because there was a serious threat of unrest, of violence, of the country spiralling into civil war.

[Diop] Your announcement today was, nevertheless, accompanied by a warning to those threatening public order. Is this mainly addressed to the political parties who had contested the validity of the election results?

[Magnaga] No, we issued this warning because we wanted, above all, to preserve peace in our country, to protect our citizens. [end recording]

Ethiopia**Domestic Flight Hijacking Ends Peacefully in Djibouti***AB1002180694 Paris AFP in French 2025 GMT
9 Feb 94*

[Text] Djibouti, 9 Feb (AFP)—Yesterday afternoon, an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737 on a domestic flight was hijacked to Djibouti by two individuals. The two finally gave themselves up to the Djibouti authorities after releasing the 113 people on board the plane, it was learned from airport sources.

The plane, which was operating a flight between Bahr Dar (western Ethiopia) and Addis Ababa, landed at Djibouti International Airport around 1545, where after nearly four hours of negotiations the 105 passengers and eight crew members were released. The hijackers, who are said to be Ethiopians of Amhara origin, agreed to release their hostages and surrender after they were assured of being given political asylum, it was learned from reliable sources.

The negotiations were led on the Djibouti side by Interior Minister Harbi Farah Idris and Transport Minister Ahmed Waberi in the presence of the Red Cross representative in Djibouti. The Ethiopian ambassador to Djibouti also closely followed the negotiations at the airport, the same sources said. The media was kept out of the meeting and the Djibouti authorities maintained a total blackout on the affair until it ended. The plane was expected to leave the Djibouti airport around 2100 for Addis Ababa with all the 113 passengers and crew members.

Airliner Returns to Addis Ababa*EA1002195294 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Feb 94*

[Text] An Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737 hijacked yesterday by two Ethiopians while on domestic flight from Bahir Dar to Addis Ababa and forced to land in Djibouti, returned to Addis Ababa yesterday evening, Ethiopian Airlines reported today. The airline noted that the hijacked aircraft with 115 passengers and eight crew members on board was forced to fly to Djibouti because the hijackers ordered the pilot to refuel the plane in Djibouti before proceeding to Sanaa. However, the Djibouti authorities refused to refuel the aircraft. After lengthy negotiations, the aircraft and its passengers returned yesterday at 2230 and the hijackers remained in Djibouti. The airline gave no details of how the aircraft was hijacked or the fate of the hijackers.

Government Demands Mengistu Extradition From Zimbabwe*MB0902155994 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in
English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] Ethiopia has demanded that one of its former presidents, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, be extradited from Zimbabwe where he took exile after fleeing his country in 1991. This comes after Colonel Mengistu's recent (?statements) to the Zimbabwean press, criticizing the Ethiopian Government. Ethiopia's Ambassador to Zimbabwe Mr. (Santahun H. Michael) said the former leader's continued presence in Zimbabwe would affect relations between the two countries. Mr. Mengistu's statements contravene his conditions of exile, which forbid comment on political developments in Ethiopia.

Somalia**British MPs, Relief Worker Kidnapped by Armed Clansmen***LD1002132794 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in
English 1317 GMT 10 Feb 94*

[Text] Two British MPs have been kidnapped in Somalia, the Foreign Office said today.

Mark Robinson, Tory MP for Somerton and Frome, and Tony Worthington, Labour MP for Clydebank and Milngavie, were taken hostage along with an Action Aid employee.

The Action Aid employee is believed to be Jeff Chin-nock. They were taken in North-West Somalia near a place called Erigavo some time last night.

A spokeswoman at Worthington's office told REUTERS: "I can confirm the reports. We have heard this morning that Tony is well." She said the two were on a fact-finding tour of Somalia with the charity Action Aid. "I believe they were kidnapped yesterday. We do not know who is holding them," she said.

The Foreign Office spokesman said he believed an Action Aid employee "was also involved" but could give no details. "We are in close touch with our ambassador in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) who is speaking to local elders," said the spokesman. There had been no ransom demand, he added. The British embassy in neighbouring Ethiopia also has responsibility for Somalia.

The Foreign Office believe the three had been taken in a dispute between rival clansmen. The British Embassy in Addis Ababa has been assured the men are not in any danger. They were on a trip to look at work by the charity Action Aid in the region when they were taken.

Foreign Office Confirms Release

LD1002165094 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in
English 1633 GMT 10 Feb 94

[By Chris Moncrieff, Alison Little and Alison Cameron]

[Text] The two British MPs kidnapped along with a charity worker by armed clansmen in Somalia have been released, the Foreign Office said today.

Mark Robinson, 47, Tory MP for Somerton and Frome and a former minister, and Tony Worthington, 52, Labour MP for Clydebank and Milngavie were taken on Wednesday night with ActionAid external relations manager Jeff Chinnock.

The MPs were abducted near Erigavo, north-west Somalia, during a week-long fact-finding mission in the Horn of Africa country wracked by famine and bloody feuds between local warlords.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We can confirm that they are at the ActionAid office in Erigavo and we understand they will fly out tomorrow."

The spokesman said it was too dark to consider flying the released men out tonight.

Two Italian Aid Workers Reported Kidnapped 13 Feb

LD1302122994 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian
1125 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] Two Italian aid workers whose names are still not known were kidnapped this morning in an area north-west of Giohar [p'ace name as received] in Somalia. Contacts with Somali delegations are already under way in an effort to secure the release of the two hostages, and Mario Scialoja, the Italian ambassador in Mogadishu, has taken steps to solve the problem.

Meanwhile, in a meeting with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Carmelo Azzara, interim Somali President Ali Mahdi has asked for the Italian contingent to remain in Somalia, or at the very least for it to be "the last to leave the country."

Further on Kidnapping

LD1302142194 Rome RAI Due Television Network in
Italian 1200 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] [Announcer] Italians are once again in trouble in Somalia. Two volunteers working for the CEFA [Comitato Europeo di Formazione Agraria, Bologna-based charity] humanitarian aid organization have been kidnapped near Giohar. Their names are not yet known. The Italian authorities are currently negotiating for the

two Italians to be released. The kidnapping took place against the backdrop of an important diplomatic initiative being carried out by Italy. Achille D'Amelia reports from Somalia.

[D'Amelia] The news about the kidnapping of the two Italian aid workers in Giohar, 100 kilometres north-east of Mogadishu and where Italian Blue Helmets are based, was given by Somali sources to Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary [Carmelo] Azzara and the Italian delegation which is trying to create a network of talks and mutual interest between local clans, a network that would guarantee a peaceful withdrawal for our contingent.

The climate is tense in Mogadishu and all over Somalia. Our friends are chiding us over our withdrawal and those who have given their arms to us are now empty-handed, but the kidnapping of the two Italian aid workers, whose names are still not known, seems to have more to do with economic motives—a banal ransom demand—than political ones. Specially selected units of Italian troops and helicopters have been sent to Giohar, where the kidnapping took place, by the Italian Blue Helmets commander, General [Carmine] Fiore; but, above all, he has invited village elders to show reason.

\$50,000 Ransom Demanded

LD1302234194 Rome RAI Due Television Network in
Italian 2220 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] Good evening. Negotiations to free the two Italian aid workers held hostage by Somali bandits in a village some 80 km from Mogadishu will resume tomorrow. There is talk of a ransom demand of \$50,000. Achille D'Amelia reports.

[D'Amelia] The two Italian aid workers kidnapped in Somalia remain in the hands of their captors, at least for tonight. The elders of the village of Timare, where the men were kidnapped, are giving assurances that all will be resolved upon the payment of the \$50,000 ransom. However, things may not necessarily turn out that way. A ransom has not been paid in other cases, and hostages have been released.

Italian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Carmelo Azzara and the diplomatic delegation that was visiting Somalia on another mission related to the safety of the Italian contingent during their withdrawal have ceased their other activities and have said that they will remain here until the release of Sergio Passadore and Gianfranco Stefani has been obtained. The original mission has been suspended. The under secretary and Ambassadors [Maurizio] Moreno and [Mario] Scialoja were scheduled to go on to Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Asmara, Djibouti, and Cairo. In fact, they were scheduled to meet General Aidid in Nairobi.

Gunmen Ambush Convoy; Egyptian Soldier Killed

*AB1302143094 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT
13 Feb 94*

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 13 (AFP)—An Egyptian soldier was killed and another wounded here Sunday [13 February] when unidentified Somali gunmen ambushed their convoy, a United Nations spokesman announced.

Earlier two Italian aid workers were kidnapped at gunpoint in the town of Jowhar, about 100 kilometres (60 miles) from the capital Mogadishu, Major Chris Budge told reporters.

The Egyptians came under fire on the outskirts of Mogadishu. The motive for the attack was unknown.

The wounded Egyptian was taken to a Romanian field hospital in Mogadishu. Details about his condition were unknown.

More than 80 peacekeepers have been killed in Somalia since the US turned over command of the multinational military intervention to the UN in May.

At Least 60 Killed in Interclan Fighting in Kismaayo

*LD1302132394 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian
1300 GMT 13 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] At least 60 people have been killed in clashes between rival clans in the port city of Kismaayo. The delegation led by interim President Ali Mahdi reported these latest clashes. Many people have been reported missing. Calm has now returned to the area. [passage omitted]

Zulu King Reportedly Demands Restoration of Kingdom

MB1202145594 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 11-17 Feb 94 p 6

[By Ann Eveleth and Farouk Chothia]

[Text] In a significant hardening of his position, Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini has demanded the "complete restoration of the Zulu kingdom" in talks with President F.W. de Klerk. Sources close to the hush-hush encounters say the king has called for a sovereign Zulu state according to pre-1838 boundaries. This would encompass all of Natal, including kwaZulu, and would stretch from the Drakensberg mountains to the sea and from Mozambique to the Umzimvubu River in the south.

The demand runs directly contrary to speculation that the monarch would adopt a less political role with the imminent demise of the kwaZulu homeland, in a bid to secure his position under a new dispensation.

With the failure this week of the trilateral talks between the government, ANC [African National Congress] and Freedom Alliance to reach agreement on outstanding constitutional issues, the king has lost interest in remaining part of the new South Africa, the sources say.

Arguing that the new dispensation would herald not only a new government, but a new state as well, one source noted: "Before conquest by Britain, the Zulus were a sovereign nation. Now that the British are no longer ruling South Africa, we are not obliged to remain part of it."

Conspicuously absent from last week's pow-wow between Zwelithini and De Klerk was kwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Buthelezi has clearly begun a strategic retreat from the political frontline—in the hope that an anti-election call from his nephew will have wider appeal among Zulus. By raising the spectre of a UDF [United Democratic Front]-style campaign to boycott elections with the backing of a royal decree, Zwelithini has sharpened the battle for his allegiance.

The ANC's decision to place its deputy secretary general, Jacob Zuma, at the top of its Natal electoral list was in part a strategy to win over the king, whom ANC president Nelson Mandela last year lauded as the king of all South Africans. But efforts by Zuma have so far failed to produce a Mandela-Zwelithini indaba [meeting]. Instead, when Zwelithini decided to enter the heart of the debate, he arranged for a private meeting with De Klerk.

Sources say De Klerk went further than Zuma's promise to seek a constitutional position for the monarch by hinting that a post-election arrangement could secure him the constitutional monarchy of South Africa. Zwelithini is said to have balked at the suggestion.

Said one source: "(Zwelithini) looks over the border at Swaziland and Lesotho and says: 'They were far smaller than (the Zulus) in my grandfather's time and now they have sovereign kingdoms. Why should I settle for second best?'" Among Zwelithini's representatives in the talks are IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] chief executive officer Joe Matthews and Prince Gideon Zulu. The government is represented by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and his Foreign Affairs colleague, Pik Botha.

In the clearest reflection that Zwelithini's demands have created a dilemma for the ANC and government alike, Meyer said this week in an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] interview that the king's demands were tantamount to a call for secession. He declined to give details. A few hours later, Mandela responded by calling upon the king to meet him rather than De Klerk, who would not be in power after elections.

ANC sources this week claimed the king had already agreed to meet a delegation of its Natal leaders, but that Zuma's absence on an overseas visit had delayed the encounter.

Given the probability that the IFP will, together with its allies, boycott the coming election, the king's move to centre stage is a shrewd strategy. Inkatha leader Buthelezi and his negotiators have exhausted their options for obtaining concessions from the government and the ANC.

Now, faced with the task of organising an effective boycott, the party is playing its trump card, observers say. The exclusion of the word "kwaZulu" from the interim constitution has strengthened Buthelezi's argument that the ANC and the government cannot be trusted with the fate of the Zulu nation, sources say.

It is unclear how Zwelithini plans to rule such a kingdom, but it is likely that Buthelezi would retain his position as the "traditional prime minister to the Zulu monarch."

Zulu King Zwelithini Hints 'Strongly' at Secession

MB1402115094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 14 Feb 94

[Text] Durban Feb 14 SAPA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini hinted strongly at secession on Monday, saying he was preparing to promulgate a constitution for kwaZulu and Natal to establish an autonomous monarchy.

King Zwelithini said in a memorandum to be delivered to State President F. W. de Klerk in Durban later on Monday [14 February] that with the adoption of the national interim constitution, and after failed negotiations to amend it, "a situation has emerged which brings back into existence the kingdom of kwaZulu and its full sovereignty".

"I am preparing myself to promulgate the constitution of kwaZulu and Natal which will establish a monarchy modelled after the best examples of democratic and pluralistic monarchies in the world." The current national constitution "is not the constitution of the Zulu nation, which will neither now—nor at any time in the future—be bound by this constitution".

He said the Zulu nation retained its inalienable right to self-determination and "if the society expressed by the Zulu nation cannot co-exist with other societies in a united South Africa, then it becomes necessary and ineluctable that the society expressed by the Zulu nation exists on its own, with its own territorial bases and with its own government".

King Zwelithini said the Zulu nation had always been a sovereign one. Although his nation had been conquered, its sovereignty had not been eliminated. "Those who conquered us, namely the white nations of Afrikaner and British, are now relinquishing their sovereignty over the land of South Africa. The nation which was exercising sovereignty over the land is abdicating its power to open the door for new nations to exercise their sovereignty over the land. Under this set of circumstances, I take the position that the sovereignty of the Zulu nation is revived, and I am advised that this position is also supported by the international law of decolonisation."

The Zulu nation had not been defeated in war or conquered by "those who are preparing themselves to exercise their sovereignty over the land".

"Therefore we take the position that they have gained no right for themselves to rule over our nation, and their rule cannot force us to merge with all other nations of South Africa in a unified government."

The Zulu nation did not want to be ruled by a government of a unitary state but would be ruled only by its own government for its own people. "I demand that you, Mr President, give the Zulu nation the opportunity to become free once again and to choose their own destiny for themselves."

The Zulu monarch charged the interim constitution did not offer space for his nation's survival. Referring to the rewriting of the interim constitution by a constituent assembly after the April elections, King Zwelithini said the Zulu monarchy and nation "cannot walk this road".

The king rejected the notion of a referendum in Natal/kwaZulu on the future of the region, saying it would become an intensely fought party political contest between those who wanted to "subjugate kwaZulu to Pretoria, and those who want the expression of sovereignty in kwaZulu to be a healing of the divisions in kwaZulu".

Earlier, kwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi told about 20,000 Zulus packed into King's Park soccer stadium

that he wanted peace, and for that the issues raised by the king would have to be addressed.

Editorial Reviews Reasons for Talks Deterioration

MB1302083094 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 10-12 Feb 94
p 4

[Unattributed editorial]

[Text] The saga concerning the future of kwaZulu thickens day by day. Last Sunday, the king met with President F.W. de Klerk where it is reported the monarch said he wanted the boundaries of Zulu territory restored to what they were before the Zulus were conquered, so that the Zulu nation can determine its own future. This coming Monday the monarch will again meet with the state president. This shows things are getting hot.

We were not aware that things would come to this in this country, because we had hoped that negotiations would take the path of genuine compromise leading to the satisfaction of all concerned. We did not foresee that things would come to a stage where the Zulu nation would demand what rightfully belonged to it. We did not know that things would deteriorate to a stage where the very unity of South Africa would be put in jeopardy as we presently see it.

The situation, however, has been spoiling for a long time. When a proposal that a separate delegation from the king be part of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] was rejected, that was the start of the problem. When a proposal that a delegation of the kwaZulu government be part of Codesa was also rejected, that too further soured the situation. When the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SACP [South African Communist Party], resolved to begin a campaign to destroy kwaZulu, that further aggravated the situation.

When, at the Kempton Park talks, government and ANC negotiators conspired to make side deals, that also soured things. When kwaZulu government proposals for a new dispensation that allowed for regional autonomy was rejected, that was part of the disintegration. When admonitions by other leaders of the same mind as the prime minister of kwaZulu—that the way the negotiations were being conducted was wrong—were cast aside as of no consequence, that was again part of the disintegration. When the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] protests that too much power was being vested in the central government was ignored, that was part of the deterioration of the situation.

Now it appears that this country is facing a very uncertain future. The situation is truly precarious!

Total of 19 Parties Register for April Election

MB1302072694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] Nineteen parties will contest South Africa's first all-party election in April on a national or provincial basis. However, the poll could go ahead without the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Bophuthatswana Government, and the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] which includes the Conservative Party. The three Freedom Alliance members failed to register before last night's midnight deadline. But this came as no surprise as they had stated earlier that they would not be contesting the election despite a flurry of urgent meetings with the government and the ANC [African National Congress] in the past few weeks to try to accommodate their minimum demands for participation. Both the government and the ANC have expressed willingness to accept a possible extension of the deadline.

The main parties that will be contesting the elections are the ANC, the National Party, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the Democratic Party. Others in the race are the African Christian Democratic Party, Mr. Armichand Rajbansi's Minority Front, and several parties with strong regional bases. Qwaqwa based Dikwankwela [The Strong], Gazankulu's Ximoko Progressive Party, Lebowa's United People's Front, and the Ciskei-based African Democratic Movement. The more conventional parties were joined by several new comers with diverse election tickets. These include the Realists, the North-West Democratic, the Merit Party, the Islamic, the Workers' International to rebuild the fourth international South Africa, and the worker's list parties. Three parties hope to bring women's interests to the fore. They are the Women's Rights Peace Party, the South African Women's Party, and a One Woman Party, the Keep It Straight and Simple Party, or KISS, for short, whose main thrust is the abolition of taxes.

Election List To Be Released 4 Mar

MB1302172094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] Parties will know on the fourth of next month, when the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] releases a list, whether their applications for the April election have been approved.

Applications for registration closed at midnight last night. Details of the applications will be published in the government gazette on Tuesday. Nineteen parties signed their applications. Members of the Freedom alliance, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front], the Conservative Party and Bophuthatswana did not register.

A senior spokesman for the Electoral Commission, Mr. Peter Cronje, said the only condition under which late applicants will be considered was if political parties involved in the Transitional Executive Council reconvened a session of Parliament to amend the act. Mr.

Cronje said that between 7,000 and 10,000 polling booths were expected to be in place for the election. He said the IEC would attempt to make ballot boxes accessible to all areas. These included hostels in black residential areas and other anticipated flash points.

Party-political broadcasts and advertisements were to be banned from television between the fourth of next month and the 25th of April.

IFP, ANC, NP Representatives on Talks, Election

MB1002134894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0515 GMT 10 Feb 94

[Telephone interview with IFP spokesman Walter Felgate, ANC spokesman Dullah Omar, and Constitutional Development Minister and NP chief negotiator Roelf Meyer by announcer Rodney Trudgeon on the "Radio Today" program—live]

[Text] [Trudgeon] There's growing fear that South Africa's first democratic elections may not occur if no agreement is reached between Government and ANC [African National Congress] negotiators on the one hand, and the Freedom Alliance on the other. On the line right now we have Mr. Walter Felgate from the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and also Mr. Dullah Omar from the ANC to explain something about what the situation is at present. If we can begin with you, Mr. Felgate, what is the IFP's standpoint at the moment with what seems to be a fairly major deadlock in negotiations?

[Felgate] Well, the IFP is seeking to give some kind of realistic and meaningful role for provinces in the building of democracy. Things hang together. The provincial constitution, the provincial power, the financing for provincial functions and the protection of these structures and functions all hang together. Damage to one is damage to all. And as the constitution is now written, the constitutional assembly with a text introduced by as little as a 50 percent plus one majority could replace the penned constitution with an entirely new constitution and that new constitution could obliterate everything that is done in the interim period at the provincial constitutional level. There is no continuity guaranteed, there's no powers that are guaranteed, there are no structures that are guaranteed, and indeed if you look carefully at the principles, the principles of any value only come into operation after the next constitution is actually adopted.

[Trudgeon] Mr. Dullah Omar of the ANC is also on the line with us. Mr. Omar, why are you so keen—having heard that—that the IFP should take part in the elections?

[Omar] We are keen that the IFP should participate in the election because we consider them to be an important player in South Africa, and it would be in the

broadest interest of the country that they do take part. I think, however, that Mr. Felgate is not correct in a number of things.

Firstly there's nowhere in the constitution any provision that the constitutional assembly can by a resolution of 50 percent plus one adopt any constitution. This is completely incorrect. The constitution provides that a constitutional assembly shall adopt a new constitution by a two thirds majority. It also provides that when it also comes to the question of power, functions of regions, the provisions of a new constitution must also be adopted by the senate by a two thirds majority.

[Trudgeon] Now, Mr. Felgate, we've also heard that the Freedom Alliance is going to register as a political party, which is quite a significant move, isn't it?

[Felgate] But I think you must first allow me a very short rejoinder to what Mr. Dullah Omar has just said. It is entirely true that the only constitutional text that could go to a panel of constitutional experts, could go to a constitutional court, could be put before the people in a referendum. The only constitution in that process could in fact be introduced by a 50 percent plus one majority. I did not say adopt; I said introduce. But if that's the only constitution that we can consider, then it has very serious implications. Around the world it is already the other way round. A special majority is required to adopt a constitution or even introduce a constitution and a simpler majority is required in a referendum. That rejoinder just must be made, sorry I interrupted you.

[Trudgeon] No, fine. I interrupted you. Do carry on about your comments about the Freedom Alliance becoming or registering as a political party.

[Felgate] The Freedom Alliance has made no decision whatsoever to register as political party. The component members of the Freedom Alliance may or may not register. We as an alliance are adamant on one thing, and that is that we cannot enter into an election under the present constitution with its restrictions. The IFP has made it very clear as a component of the Freedom Alliance that we will not begin thinking about registration until we have got some kind of an all-inclusive constitutional settlement. So the registration issue arises only once we have got an all-inclusive constitutional settlement.

[Trudgeon] Thank you Mr. Walter Felgate of the IFP for joining us and still on the line is Mr. Dullah Omar. Mr. Omar, this regional problem seems to be a major stumbling block with the Freedom Alliance, and with the IFP in particular. Do you agree that it is an important issue for them that should be considered by the government and the ANC?

[Omar] It is an important issue. I also think it is an important issue for us. I want to add, however, that in respect of all those matters that Mr. Felgate has raised, adequate protection has been created. I think I must point out that with regard to Section 126 which deals

with the powers and functions of regions. Both the ANC and the government moved considerably in order to accommodate the Freedom Alliance. You know the problem is you cannot negotiate at gun point. It is difficult for the ANC to negotiate when we are accosted with a set of demands which are put to us as being nonnegotiable and as a take it or leave it situation.

Now with regard to powers and functions of regions, we moved considerably. The present constitution provides for concurrent powers only. We moved and said that there are a number of aspects in which we would agree to exclusive powers for regions, and regions would have been able, provinces would have been able to exercise autonomy in respect of all these powers. There are certain matters in respect of which concurrent powers should remain—matters such as education, health, and generally matters of national concern. But even in respect of those powers the ability of central government to intervene would have been limited. So we met them in respect of that. When it came to the structures of government within provinces, there again we were prepared to say that provinces need not adhere to the provisions of the current constitution.

[Trudgeon] Joining us on the line now we have the government's chief negotiator, Mr. Roelf Meyer. Good morning Mr. Meyer, and thank you for your time. We are discussing this issue of regionalism that seems such a stumbling block with the IFP. We were talking to Walter Felgate a few moments ago. Do you feel that the government has done enough in giving in on this regionalism issue?

[Meyer] Well, it's not a question of giving in. It is what we have negotiated. The problem is actually the fact that the Freedom Alliance was not at Kempton Park at the Negotiating Council where we have negotiated the contents of the constitution, especially the IFP walked out of it on the 2d of July last year already. And throughout the last part of last year those parties that remained there negotiated exactly the way in which provision should be made in a constitution for the powers, functions and boundaries and so forth of the provinces in the future.

And at those negotiations we took a particular viewpoint and that is that we want autonomous provincial structures as far as the future is concerned. So from government side that was our view and that is what I believe we have attained. In other words, we have succeeded in our goal as far as that goes through the process of negotiations. Now what the Freedom Alliance is actually wanting is something more, over and above what we have already written into the constitution. First of all they missed the opportunity while we were actually negotiating this already. But now we have come up with specific proposals on how to accommodate them as well and even at this late stage I would say give us your specific proposals so that we can look at it and see whether we can accommodate them. But you see, over the last week, 10 days, two weeks, we have made further and further compromises to accommodate them. In

other words, we declared ourselves prepared to make amendments to the constitution in order to include them in the process. Now they want something more, and if we can just get clarity on that, maybe we can find a solution but then they have to provide us with that particular proposal today.

[Trudgeon] Time is certainly running short, Mr. Meyer, just how much more conciliatory are you going to be toward the Freedom Alliance and what do you think still needs to be done to get them in or what do you expect from them?

[Meyer] Well, the ball is in their court, in other words, to provide us with their specific proposals. You see, the problem is, we have from our side put the package on the table last Thursday for consideration. After we had looked at the total situation we said okay, look at the following proposal, and we included in that a number of critical items according to the wishes of the Freedom Alliance, as well including the two-ballot paper issue and so forth. And then Monday evening when we met, we heard from them that they would accept those proposals but they want something more. And what we say to them—what we've said to them already Monday evening—is give us a specific proposal in terms of what you want more so that we can look at that and see whether we can find an answer but the problem is, you know, every time it seems that the solution is probably coming, then new demands are being put, new goal posts are being set and I think that is the problem that the Freedom Alliance has internally because it is not a homogeneous organization. It is an organization consisting of four or five different components and each one has its own agenda almost. So that is the problem, but time-wise there is still some scope. The point is we would have preferred this all to have been concluded before the proclamation of the election. That was done last Wednesday. In terms of the Electoral Act, the time for registration of parties lapses this Saturday. So that is actually in a certain way the final moment because parties will have to decide before Saturday whether they are going to participate in the election. Of course if agreements can finally be reached in the next two days, consequential amendments flowing from those agreements can follow and of course we would be too happy to give effect to such agreements, but then we must get those agreement now over the next 48 hours.

[Trudgeon] Thank you Mr. Roelf Meyer who's the government's chief negotiator. Mr. Dullah Omar, if you are still on the line I should like to talk about the ANC's decision to register as a political party today. Was this a unanimous decision and why today specifically?

[Omar] Well, it is a unanimous decision. After all, elections is [as heard] what the ANC has been fighting for for so many years. There's no special significance in the day. We have to register before Saturday, and so we want to make sure that we have registered in time. I want to add that I hope that the Freedom Alliance and its

components or its components will register for the elections. I don't think that the door to negotiations will ever be closed, and on the side of the ANC there will always be a preparedness to continue negotiating right up to election day and even after elections.

[Trudgeon] So you feel confident perhaps that there's still time to get the Freedom Alliance and the right wing in general into the election process?

[Omar] Well, I want to say that we are open in that regard, and the door to negotiations will never be closed.

[Trudgeon] Thank you, Mr. Dullah Omar, a spokesman for the ANC on the line to Radio Today, and our thanks as well to Walter Felgate and to chief government negotiator Roelf Meyer.

Government To Approach Alliance Parties Individually

MB1202175694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Text] The government's negotiator, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said the government is to approach individual parties in the Freedom Alliance in an effort to reach a political settlement. Mr. Meyer said he had asked the Freedom Alliance to make specific proposals regarding changes to the interim constitution earlier this week, but thus far no response has been received. He says that the Freedom Alliance has failed collectively to arrive at a common consensus, that is why the possibility of progress with individual parties within the alliance was currently being investigated.

IFP Not Entering Election, Seeks International Mediation

MB1202175594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Text] With only six hours before the deadline for registration for the coming election expires, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] announced that it will not take part. But the government and the ANC [African National Congress] have said they are prepared to give members of the Freedom Alliance more time for possible participation.

At a meeting in Ulundi, the IFP's Central Committee called for international mediation to bring about a negotiated settlement. The message from the Central Committee was clear—no participation in the election with the constitution as it is at the moment. The party's negotiators gave feedback on the unsuccessful talks with the government and the ANC. Many of the members stated unequivocally that the negotiations had brought them nothing.

[Begin IFP leader Buthelezi recording in English] We want actually those things that have not been accommodated, accommodated. So I mean that question applies both ways because even now if those things were

acquired—even if there was no international mediation. If they were accommodated, we would still participate in the election. So because we have not acquired that that's why we now seek international mediation so that those things can be accommodated before we can participate in the election. [end recording]

Buthelezi Warns of 'Hard Times' Ahead

MB1302194194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has warned his supporters that they were heading for hard times. He was addressing an IFP rally at Ngwelezana just outside Empangeni in Natal, a day after the IFP's Central Committee decision that the party is not to take part in the elections.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Linda van Tilburg] The Youth Brigade, his young lions as Dr. Buthelezi calls them, came to listen to their leaders' message, but his words did not hold much hope for a peaceful new South Africa.

[Buthelezi in English] I would like to say that sadly—it is also a sign of apprehension—I am forced to warn you that there are difficult times ahead of us.

[Van Tilburg] Even some of his older supporters, some with sticks and [word indistinct] in their hands, all gathered with the young people at the Ngwelezana sport field. Many had been transported from the nearby Esikhawini township. For those people who have been living with violence for a long time, he said they must fight back when IFP members were being attacked.

To the government and the ANC [African National Congress] Dr. Buthelezi once again set out the demands for his party's participation in the election. They asked for recognition of the king's powers, a double ballot paper, an own tax base for regions, autonomy of Natal-kwaZulu, and also a federal system. [end recording]

Lists Demands for Election Participation

MB1302171894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party has stated five demands for its participation in the April election.

Addressing a youth rally at Empangeni, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the recognition of King Goodwill Zwelithini as monarch of kwaZulu Natal, two ballot papers, regional taxation powers, entrenched regional constitutions and a federal system of government would make the party review its position. He called on all opposed to the ANC [African National Congress] alliance to fight for democracy.

Alliance Plans To Disrupt Election Reported

MB1102162194 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Feb 94 p 1, 2

[Report by Billy Paddock]

[Text] A confidential Freedom Alliance strategy document proposes that in the event of the alliance boycotting the elections, it should prepare immediately for secession and create conditions making free and fair elections impossible. However, this should be kept secret for as long as possible to force acceptance of the alliance's constitutional proposals and motivate foreign financial support.

The document was drawn up at a meeting of the alliance's executive committee in Richards Bay on January 10. Alliance Chairman Rowan Cronje confirmed the document was authentic, but said it contained only scenarios which had never been adopted by alliance leaders. The January 10 meeting was called specifically to discuss the formation of an electoral alliance, as opposed to a mere negotiating alliance. It was decided against because "the differences in member organisations' policies are too great."

The executive considered three options—participation, non-participation and doing nothing. The third option was shelved. The participation option was split into suboption: winning the election; preventing the ANC [African National Congress] getting a two-thirds majority; and "disrupting the election". All were possible, whether the interim constitution remained in place or was amended to suit the alliance.

The second option was to "abstain from participation in the election and secede from the RSA [Republic of South Africa] or create conditions under which it would be impossible to have a free and fair election."

It concluded that if members participated in the election individually, rather than as an alliance, "no member would obtain sufficient votes (20 percent) to elect a deputy president or to have a position of power through the number of members elected to the Cabinet, constitutional assembly and other organs of government at regional and/or national level".

Support from the Press and international community would be limited; and the alliance's supporters would either vote for the NP [National Party], to prevent the ANC getting a two-thirds majority, or for the ANC, to be on the winning side. It also warned that participation implied the alliance would have to "accept the results of the election and give credibility to the multiparty process."

The option of participating with the aim of disrupting the election would depend on the legal implications. However, it would also have "more freedom of movement for actions aimed at resistance. (This option does require further investigation."

The document states that should the alliance not participate, but take the option of disruption, "the full power of the government, the ANC and the TEC will be directed against it". The situation regarding the security forces and their attitude to the alliance could also influence the decision.

Secession becomes an option only if the country becomes ungovernable and the alliance will have to secure its own position in a situation similar to Angola and Mozambique, the document says. Alternatively it is an option if the alliance becomes a force feared by government and the ANC, who believe it cannot be subjugated by military force. This would make a peaceful secession possible.

Factors against an electoral alliance which could contain the ANC majority, or even win the election, included the "political cost for the Inkatha Freedom Party of being associated with the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front], the CP [Conservative Party] and the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]" and Bophuthatswanan independence would have to be sacrificed.

Parties Hold Talks To Resolve Double Ballot Issue

MB1102200194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Feb 94

[Text] Urgent talks were resumed today in an effort to resolve the issue of a double ballot paper in the forthcoming election. The leadership of the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Pan-Africanist Congress, the Democratic Party, as well as representatives of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, were involved in the discussions, which took place at Midrand.

A short while ago the parties said at a news conference that they consider the double ballot paper as a fundamental, nonnegotiable right. An action committee has been established to arrange a meeting with President F. W. de Klerk before Monday, at which the matter would be discussed further.

According to the negotiators, other steps could be applied to ensure a double ballot paper, should the current efforts fail. Earlier today the discussions had to be interrupted when a bomb threat was received, but the police were unable to find a bomb.

De Klerk Vows Strong Response to Right-Wing Rebellion

MB1302104994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Feb 94 p 1-2

[Article by Ray Hartley and Edyth Bulbring]

[Text] President de Klerk yesterday dismissed suggestions that he had lost the support of large sections of the SADF [South African Defense Force], and vowed strong government action to put down any right-wing rebellion.

Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee added that the SADF had made contingency plans to deal with any possible violence from this quarter.

Their strong warnings follow the announcement by the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] on Thursday [10 February] that it would not participate in the forthcoming elections.

CP [Conservative Party] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said that, while the Afrikaner Volksfront still wanted to attain its volkstaat [homeland] through peaceful means, the right-wing front would be putting "pressure on the election in various ways."

Briefing journalists in Bloemfontein, Mr. de Klerk said: "I have no doubt about the basic loyalty of the security forces that, should any plans to disrupt the election come to fruition, contingency plans are ready.

"We will not and cannot allow minorities in South Africa to undermine the election process and to disrupt or derail that which clearly has the support of the majority of South Africans."

Mr. de Klerk warned that violent actions aimed at derailing the election would be countered with strong government action.

"If staying out means becoming involved in violence, we will act firmly within the framework of the law," he said.

Right-wing suggestions that a large section of the security forces would support a rebellion against the election were inaccurate.

"I believe the security forces have a proud track record of being loyal to the state ... of being non-partisan. I really don't think in any way there is a serious threat within the security forces," Mr. de Klerk said.

Elaborating on contingency plans, Mr. Coetsee said that the SADF had repossessed a large number of weapons issued to private citizens.

"Any weapons which have been issued for official use and which have been abused will summarily be withdrawn—as a matter of fact we have already withdrawn a large number," he said.

Disciplinary steps would be taken against any member of the defence force who abused his position for political ends.

"The defence force has tightened up measures concerning the security of its bases and installations and to safeguard its armaments," Mr. Coetsee said.

"The defence force has launched a special communications plan to keep its members abreast of developments in the security and military field."

Subversion of the principle that the defence force serves the elected government of the day could lead to chaos and anarchy, he added.

Police spokesman Major Louis le Roux has confirmed special measures to secure police stations against political threat, reports Dirk van Heerden.

He declined to give details, but said a strategy had to be planned by station commanders and regional police chiefs.

The SAP [South African Police] was confident it could control any campaign against police stations. Task forces would be made available to stations under threat.

Major le Roux said the SAP was also confident it could control dissident policemen.

Warns of Consequences of Boycott

*MB1202061794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 94*

[Text] National Party leader F.W. de Klerk has warned that a boycott of the April election could lead to renewed international isolation. Addressing a meeting in Bloemfontein, President de Klerk said that a boycott or stay-away during the April election would end in a dead end street and could lead to renewed international isolation.

De Klerk, PAC's Makwetu Meet in Johannesburg

*MB1202180694 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 Feb 94 p 2*

[Report by Gallie van Rensburg]

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk and Mr. Clarence Makwetu, leader of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], met last night for the first time on South African soil—and publicly crossed swords. Their little intimate gathering at a business forum in Johannesburg went off well. President de Klerk joked about it, and after his speech he walked up to Mr. Makwetu.

The two smiled broadly while shaking hands and posing for BEELD's photographer. They had met earlier in Swaziland.

Mr. de Klerk was the speaker at a business forum last night for the magazine ENTERPRISE. Mr. Makwetu had attended the meeting as a member of the magazine's committee.

President de Klerk apparently only became aware of Mr. Makwetu's presence in the audience when the announcer said he only wanted to say for the sake of Mr. de Klerk that Mr. Makwetu was also attending the occasion.

President de Klerk said this was an indication of the change in the country that the two of them were in the

same room. Not so long ago the policy of the PAC had always been that it would not meet President de Klerk in South Africa.

In his speech President de Klerk attacked the ANC's [African National Congress] economic policy. He made a strong appeal for an economy based on private entrepreneurship.

During question time Mr. Makwetu said he had promised himself he would not ask a question. But he had to put into the correct perspective certain utterances by Mr. de Klerk.

He said the ANC's economic policy had not yet been implemented. No one, he said, could therefore say the ANC policy had already failed. Private entrepreneurship had failed through mismanagement.

What guarantee was there that free entrepreneurship will not again be mismanaged?

President de Klerk said in his reply he was looking forward to interesting discussions with Mr. Makwetu. South Africa did not implement true and full free entrepreneurship. A socialist policy had been applied in most cases, he said.

People in the predominantly black audience reacted to his speech with laughter, particularly when he spoke about the National Party's economic policy or when he attacked the ANC.

Mr. de Klerk said: "Your laughing is an indication that you are still caught up in the past.

"It is a far-reaching experience for me as a white man to say that we have a common fate with black people.

Minister Rejects ANC Accusation Over Mineral Rights

*MB1102085194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 94*

[Text] Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett says the accusation by ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela that the state transferred its mineral rights to mining companies was devoid of all truth.

Mr. Bartlett explained that mineral rights in the country had always belonged to the state or the private sector, and that recent legislation had brought no change in terms of ownership. He said that with the implementation of the Minerals Act of 1991 the state's provisos concerning certain mineral rights had lapsed in order to give recognition to the lawful owners of the mineral rights involved in terms of common law. He stressed that there had not been any change of ownership.

De Klerk Said Not Telling Truth About Nuclear Program

MB1102124194 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 11-17 Feb 94 p 2

[Report by Paul Stober]

[Text] The MAIL & GUARDIAN is this week able to print the details of a court case the government has kept hidden for five years, revealing that President F.W. de Klerk was not telling the full truth when he revealed South Africa's nuclear weapons programme last year.

The court records of the trial of Brigadier Johann Blaauw in 1989 show that De Klerk's statement to parliament contained three direct lies about South Africa's collaboration with other countries in the nuclear programme. It also indicates that he underplayed the extent of the programme when he told of the existence of no more than six crude atomic bombs. The record also puts on display the level of corruption in the government in the 1980s, allowing former minister of mines Fanie Botha, a perpetual insolvent, to sit in parliament and the cabinet and even serve as leader of the House. Judge J. Friedman said that in order to hide his state of affairs Botha was "prepared to commit perjury, fraud and deceit; he was prepared to become involved in political chicanery of the most despicable kind ... he was prepared to lie to the prosecutor ... he was prepared to lie deliberately under oath ... no reliance can be placed on his evidence."

Botha was later jailed for one year. Transcripts of the trial confirm South Africa and Israel collaborated on the development of nuclear weapons—and prove De Klerk lied on three counts:

- He stated South Africa had not acquired nuclear weapons technology or material from another country.
- He stated that South Africa had never provided material to another country.
- He stated that South Africa had never co-operated with another country in this regard.

The September 1989 Supreme Court judgment, in the "in camera" case of former South African Air Force [SAAF] Brigadier Blaauw, reveals startling details of South African-Israeli swaps of nuclear weapon technology and material and extensive collaboration between the two. Until now reporting on the judgment has been banned under the Nuclear Energy Act and the Criminal Procedure Act. As recently as last week, the government tried to block the story threatening the SUNDAY TIMES with an interdict if it printed it.

In October 1987, Blaauw was charged with attempting to extort mining concessions from Botha, by threatening to reveal that he was financially bankrupt. During the trial it emerged that Blaauw had in fact shored up Botha's finances with the help of the Israelis and brokered many of the key nuclear deals between South Africa and Israel. Blaauw was found not guilty on all charges.

After his retirement from the SAAF in 1975, Blaauw acted as a go-between for Israel and South Africa on military matters. In 1976, he was approached by a member of an Israeli council involved in the clandestine purchase of nuclear materials and asked to obtain South African "yellow cake" for Israel. Yellow cake is an uranium oxide which, when enriched, can be used for the production of nuclear weapons.

Blaauw got agreement for the sale of 50 [metric] tons of yellow cake from the then prime minister B.J. Vorster, and the former head of the Bureau of State security, Hendrik van den Bergh, despite resistance from the then minister of mines, Piet Koornhof. Koornhof was replaced by Botha who was instructed to ensure the deal went through. Blaauw arranged a tour of Israeli military installations for Botha and the Israelis quickly struck up a good relationship with Botha.

Said the judgment: "Blaauw testified that there was, at that stage, a high degree of confidence developing between the South African and Israeli governments which involved the exchange of military technology, joint aeronautic ventures and the supply of 'knowhow' by Israel to South Africa in regard to the manufacture of weaponry."

After the yellow cake deal went through, Blaauw was asked by Van den Bergh to see if Israel would supply tritium to South Africa. Tritium boosts the explosion of a nuclear bomb. The Israelis agreed to supply 30g of tritium to South Africa—enough for 12 atomic bombs. In exchange, South Africa delivered two more consignments of yellow cake, of 50 [metric] tons and 500 [metric] tons, to Israel.

Details of the transactions are recorded in CRITICAL MASS, a recently published book by William Burrows and Robert Windrem, which investigates the proliferation of nuclear weapons among developing countries. While the deals were going through, Botha slid into bankruptcy and his political career was threatened by a R[and]1.7-million overdraft he owed Volkskas. But help was at hand.

Said the judgment: "The Israelis were interested in keeping Botha in the portfolio of mines because the yellow cake transactions had not yet fully materialised. There was every possibility of Botha becoming the minister of defence and they would have preferred Botha to hold that portfolio."

The Israelis gave Blaauw \$1-million—then worth R800,000—as a "gift for what I had done for them." With the money, Blaauw gave Botha cash transfusions and kept him financially and politically alive. Blaauw and Botha fell out after Botha failed to deliver valuable mining concessions promised to Blaauw as a reward for his services to South Africa's nuclear programme, in July 1979.

In court, Botha alleged Blaauw attempted to force him to hand over the concessions by threatening to reveal

details of Botha's illegal attempts to get evidence of corruption from his rivals in the struggle for the leadership of the National Party, after the fall of Vorster in 1979.

In his speech to parliament in March last year, when he announced he had ordered the dismantling of South Africa's nuclear arsenal, De Klerk baldly stated: "I wish to emphasise that at no time did South Africa acquire nuclear weapons technology or materials from another country, nor has it provided any to any other country, or co-operated with another country in this regard."

When confronted with the court records by the international London based magazine, AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, which first broke the story, the office of the state president replied: "South Africa did not acquire nuclear weapons technology from another country. Although tritium may be used in initiators of nuclear explosive devices, (although not in the devices produced by South Africa) it has many other commercial uses. South Africa has been active in the commercial exploitation of tritium for some time and has procured this material from various sources in the past."

Despite De Klerk's 1993 announcement, details of South Africa's nuclear programme remain shrouded in secrecy. Said ANC [African National Congress] science and technology head Roger Jardine: "They are prepared to give a tour of the complex but have never given details of the programme. A senior official once offered to tell me everything—but only if I signed the Official Secrets Act."

Spokesman Denies Accusations

MB1102200294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN today claimed that President F. W. de Klerk had told lies when he revealed details last year about South Africa's nuclear weapons program. The paper reported that the court records of the trial behind closed doors in 1989 of an air force officer, Brigadier Johan Blaauw, indicate that South Africa and Israel exchanged nuclear weapons technology, and that extensive cooperation had taken place between the two countries. [passage omitted]

President De Klerk said today that a statement on the matter will be released as soon as possible. In its reaction to the report, the Atomic Energy Corporation has denied that South Africa provided nuclear weapons technology to other countries. Chief Executive Officer Dr. (Waldo Schtupf) said in a statement that President de Klerk was correct in saying that South Africa had never exchanged nuclear weapons technology. He said tritium has several commercial uses and South Africa had purchased the material from various sources.

On the delivery of uranium oxide to Israel, he said South Africa has for a long time been involved in trading in the

material and had delivered it to several countries, including some which do not manufacture nuclear weapons.

Cape Province Attorney General Frank Kahn said the police have been instructed to investigate the publication of documents relating to the trial, which had been held in camera.

Conference on Nuclear Policy Questions 1979 Explosion

MB1302072594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] The satellite that allegedly detected a nuclear explosion by South Africa in 1979 is believed by some scientists to have malfunctioned, and it is clear from information received over the past nine months that the South African military establishment was not involved in the test.

This has been stated in Cape Town at the International Conference on Nuclear Policy by the president of the Washington-based Institute for Science and International Security, Mr. David Albright. The chief executive of the Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr. Stumpf, told delegates that even the most sophisticated instruments had not been able to detect a nuclear explosion, and that it was clear that South Africa had not been involved.

Mr. Roger Jardin of the ANC [African National Congress] said information would probably emerge soon to show that South Africa had collaborated with Israel in the alleged nuclear test.

ANC Opposes Development of Country's Nuclear Capability

MB1202150094 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa has stated unambiguously that it does not want a nuclear capability in South Africa. The head of the ANC's department of economic planning, Mr. Trevor Manuel, says the ANC has endorsed the Organization of African Unity's decision calling for the African continent to be a nuclear weapons free zone. Mr. Manuel was speaking in Cape Town at [words indistinct], he said the ANC held the view that a [word indistinct].

South African Press Review for 11 Feb

MB1102143694

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Mandela's Mining Rights Remarks 'Imprudent'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 February in a page-14 editorial describes African National Congress (ANC) President Nelson Mandela's remarks about the state reclaiming control of mineral rights from the

mining houses as "imprudent." "Whether this was the intention or not, they revive fears of nationalisation and State control of the economy, with the consequent risk of a further flight of foreign capital." Mandela may have been restating a controversial point in the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP), but "his tone was far from discreet." "Mandela's speech is likely to negate the reassurances he made after publication of the RDP, and also those given by the ANC spokesman on mining, Paul Jourdan."

BUSINESS DAY

Concern About Partisan Influence on Argus Editors—"Journalists at THE STAR are apprehensive about what the change of ownership of Argus Newspapers will bring," notes a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 February. "Their apprehension testifies to their independence under Anglo's ownership." The fact that Nelson Mandela has been a house guest of Tony O'Reilly, chief executive of Ireland's Independent Newspapers which acquired 31 percent of Argus Newspapers, and "has O'Reilly's ear need not imply that partisan influence will be exerted on the Argus's editors. Whether this is so will surely become apparent in the run-up to April's election and the early period of ANC rule." "The ANC's Pallo Jordan was right when he said his party's aim was to attract foreign investment, and that it could not be squeamish about which sectors foreign investors targeted."

SOWETAN

Country May Be Headed for Civil War—"It is now certain that the rightwing will boycott the elections," notes a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 February. "At worst we seem to be headed for a civil war. The rightwing and its bedfellows in the Freedom Alliance will do everything to thwart or make the elections difficult. The time has come for Government to act decisively against these groups."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

PAC To Acquire Watchdog Role—"In the new parliament it is probably the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and left-wing elements of the ANC who will most vocally express popular criticism of ANC leaders and their ability to deliver on the promises," points out a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 11-17 February. "The major divide of South African politics, post-election, will probably be between the ANC and those on its left, notably the PAC, rather than those on its right. Most black voters are likely to see the PAC as the watchdog."

Sporadic Violence Likely From Right Wing—A second editorial says the major question on everyone's lips this week is whether the likely nonparticipation of the Freedom Alliance in the elections is the "beginning of a slippery slide towards civil war." WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN believes a generalized right-wing rebellion

is unlikely. "The white right is too isolated, too powerless, too divided and too poorly led for full, open revolt." Instead, there may be "an increase in the level of sporadic, targeted violence rather than more widespread revolt. This could make the election ugly, violent and messy, without necessarily preventing it from happening."

South African Press Review for 13 Feb MB1302112294

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Freedom Alliance Non-Participation In Elections Viewed—"After this week's deadlock in the negotiations between the ANC [African National Congress], the government, and the Freedom Alliance (FA), all indications are that important players like Inkatha and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] (AVF) will not join the transitional process or take part in the April 27 election," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 13 February in a page-6 commentary. While conceding that the alliance partners might be simply exercising "their democratic right," there is still reason for concern. The "FA cannot be allowed to pursue narrow political gains at the expense of the lives of millions of our people," what Inkatha leader Buthelezi calls "politics of resistance." All the alliance partners together, "never said a word when it was absolutely necessary today when people are about to taste their freedom, they make noises about a civil war."

BEELD

Only Path for Right Wing is Negotiation—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 8 February says in a page-8 editorial that "as Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said at the weekend, there are indeed many shortcomings in the right-wing's plan to unilaterally demarcate a right-wing homeland." "The major shortcoming, which he does not mention, is that the right wing has no territory which it can claim as its own, where they form the majority of the population." "There simply is no such region. And that is also the major shortcoming in their other alternative, which is to fight for the homeland. There is no homeland to fight for; no territory to defend; no invaders to repel; no identifiable enemy to shoot dead. Up to now the fighting has consisted mainly of blowing up power pylons and railway lines..." "In the final analysis the only way forward for the right wing remains negotiation, which means give and take."

Mandela's Tirades Against De Klerk 'Unacceptable'—A second editorial on the same page of the 8 February BEELD argues that "the manner in which Mr. Nelson Mandela continues with his personal attacks on the state president is unacceptable. His references to President de Klerk as 'an unstable person' and a 'weakling' overstep the bounds a civilized political leader should go in an

election campaign. South Africa rightfully expects any political leader, who sees himself as a future head of state, to behave like one. Mr. Mandela's emotional tirade against President de Klerk excludes him from this category." "By increasingly playing the man rather than the ball, Mr. Mandela appears to be seeking a lightning conductor for criticism against aspects of his policy. We appeal for a raising of the level of political debate—otherwise South Africans will in the future reap the fruits of these outbursts."

Negotiations Reach 'Moment of Truth'—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 9 February argues in a page-8 editorial that "the moment of truth has arrived for the Freedom Alliance's negotiations with the government and the ANC. With only a few days left before parties must register for the election, the negotiation cards are on the table, and it appears that the government and the ANC are prepared to make several more concessions in order to remove the alliance's objections to peaceful participation in the election." "Should the remaining stumbling blocks in the negotiations be removed, the Freedom Alliance, in the light of these concessions, will have no other honorable choice but to participate. Should they do so, they will be able, as honorable negotiators, to make a contribution to the political process in bringing about greater peace, stability, and prosperity for all in South Africa."

ILANGA

Negotiations With ANC Viewed—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 7-9 February in a page-4 editorial states that "the African National Congress' [ANC] decision to accept the double ballot system is commendable indeed as it is a step forward in resolving problems plaguing the negotiations on the future of this country." "Now we hear that because the ANC has agreed to the double ballot, it now wants the Freedom Alliance leaders to sign documents binding them to taking part in the 26-29 April election." "People should not get confused here, because there are other important proposals put forward by the Freedom Alliance that the ANC has said nothing about." "What is their story on the Zulu monarchy, kwaZulu, and the Zulu nation? There is still a lot they have not said anything about. So do not get confused!"

South African Press Review for 14 Feb
MB1402134294

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Relationship With Irish Newspaper Group—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 February in its page-6 editorial finds it "deplorable" that the Argus company decided to sell its major newspaper interests to

Mr. Tony O'Reilly's Independent Newspapers Plc of Ireland. The paper notes that O'Reilly "hosted ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela at his home in the Bahamas at Christmas and New Year," and it would be "stretching credulity to the limit if we were asked to believe that they did not discuss the possibility of a bid by Mr O'Reilly for Argus. Or that Mr O'Reilly did not establish ahead of time that the takeover would not be blocked by the ANC when it became the government." THE CITIZEN believes O'Reilly's relationship with the ANC has "raised fears that he will influence the future policy of the group, making these newspapers even more willing to promote the ANC than they are now."

THE STAR

FA Must Not Deny Others Right To Vote—By embarking on an election boycott strategy, the Freedom Alliance (FA) members "risk being marginalised," warns a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 February. "Whether they like it or not, the new government will be regarded by the vast majority of South Africa and the outside world as legitimate and representative." Although the FA is entitled to pursue the boycott option, "the reverse applies equally." "People have the right to vote and provide South Africa with its first democratically elected government."

BUSINESS DAY

Election Nonparticipation FA Bargaining Chip—Referring to a confidential Freedom Alliance document on strategic options "leaked" to the press, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 February in a page-4 editorial remarks that the alliance tactics "are absolutely dependent on using threatened nonparticipation as the main bargaining chip to obtain the best deal possible." However, the document shows that the alliance's members are "too divided on policy to contest the election as a united front," and that "secession is not an option." This leaves the alliance only the choice between "a passive boycott of the election and the 'new South Africa', or an active campaign against them, with the latter more likely. It may be disruptive, but it offers little long-term security for alliance supporters."

SOWETAN

Negotiations With Freedom Alliance 'Exercise in Futility'—"It is apparent from documentation recently made public that the sometimes desperate negotiations held with the Freedom Alliance have been an exercise in futility," begins a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 February. "The trilateral talks between the FA, the ANC and the Government could not be allowed to succeed because it meant submission to the one thing the alliance's members feared most—the April elections." "While it is owed to the

people of this country to use all possible means to achieve a settlement, there comes a time when certain hard realities and challenges must be faced squarely."

CAPE TIMES

Detention-Without-Trial Remains—"The delay by the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) in implementing the repeal of the obnoxious section 29 of the Internal Security Act—the detention-without-trial clause—is

profoundly disturbing," says a page-6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 10 February. The TEC's law and order subcouncil "has not yet even considered the issue and Section 29, inexplicably, remains in force, in spite of Parliament's repeal of the measure. The lame excuses offered raise serious questions about the commitment of the major TEC parties, the NP [National Party] and the ANC alliance, in upholding civil liberties."

Angola**Government TV Blames UNITA for 12 Feb
Offensives****Raid on Quipungo Reported***MB1202203094 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Feb 94*

[Excerpts] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] yesterday tried to overrun the capital of Quipungo District in Huila Province. Eyewitnesses say about 2,000 armed men entered the town firing shots and shouting that they wanted to capture Kundi Payhama, who was resting there. However, the Angolan Armed Forces and the civilian defense repelled the attack. Once again the people most affected were civilians. According to preliminary reports 14 civilians were wounded, two seriously—a child and a woman aged 10 and 27, respectively. According to the doctor in duty at the hospital, it will be difficult to save their lives. [passage omitted]

The objective of the attack was to capture General Kundi Payhama, who was resting in Quipungo, his home area. The rebels entered the town, firing shots, and continued shouting that they wanted to capture him alive. They were firmly repelled however, leaving behind 30 dead comrades. They had no other alternative but to flee. [passage omitted]

Food Convoy Reportedly Attacked*MB1202204094 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Feb 94*

[Text] Five hundred tonnes of food for the residents of Cubal and Ganda almost failed to reach their destination. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] wanted to steal them, or worse, to destroy them. This happened when men in the pay of Jonas Savimbi attacked the food convoy at Alto Capaca, between Cubal and Ganda in Benguela Province. The 23-truck convoy carried food provided by the Angolan Government and nongovernment organizations. The Angolan Armed Forces quick intervention repelled the attack. Two drivers and Cubal deputy administrator Domingos Carlito were wounded in the attack.

**Resumption of Fighting, Shelling in Cuito
Reported***LD1302162394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 13 Feb 94*

[Text] Fighting has resumed in Cuito, where UNITA guns have shot some 10 civilians. The clashes may put at stake the resumption of aid delivery to the city, which is scheduled for tomorrow.

Calm Said Restored*MB1302192694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Feb 94*

[Text] The situation in the city of Cuito has returned to normal after the shelling experienced midmorning. The afternoon was relatively calm and most of the people abandoned their hideouts to look for something to eat. If this situation continues until tomorrow, it is very probable that a World Food Program [WFP] aircraft will land in the city of Cuito with food for the people who are once again experiencing a serious food crisis. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports.

If the calm experienced since early this afternoon continues until tomorrow, WFP aircraft could land in the city bringing food. If the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] does not again shell the city in the coming few hours, the thousands and thousands of residents hope to receive assistance from international humanitarian organizations to save them from famine which is killing people, particularly in Cunje commune.

This afternoon we learned that four orphans, under the control of the provincial branch of the Social Reintegration Ministry, were killed and six others wounded in the latest UNITA shellings.

**Government Lifts Ban on Relief Flights to
UNITA Areas***MB1402064794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Feb 94*

[Text] Norberto dos Santos, minister of assistance and social reintegration, today announced the lifting of the ban on relief flights to areas controlled militarily by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. This follows guarantees that UNITA would cease fire in Cuito and allow the World Food Program to operate in the region.

[Begin Santos recording] The government believes conditions have been created for relief flights to resume to the city of Cuito as of 14 February. The ban imposed on UNITA-controlled areas has been lifted. [end recording]

**Talks Standstill Continues Due to UNITA
Absence***MB1002205394 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Feb 94*

[Text] Nothing has changed in Lusaka. The delegation from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to be absent. Our correspondent Joao Ligio reports.

The government and UNITA have not yet resumed discussions on national reconciliation. To overcome the obstacle which is preventing its resumption, the mediator, Alioune Blondin Beye, set a meeting for this

afternoon, but UNITA did not appear. The Black Cockerel's men said they cannot do anything without the remaining part of the delegation, which according to reports, will only return to Lusaka on 15 February. In the face of this obstinacy, Chief Beye had no alternative but to wait.

Meanwhile, work is progressing rapidly on the government side. The government delegation has already expressed its stand on the general principles for national reconciliation and today went to Mulungushi Center to present its reaction to the UN proposal on the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission—the UN role in controlling and monitoring approved principles on the cease-fire, the conclusion of the army, and the national army.

Also present in Lusaka are the presidents of three national political parties—namely, the (?Liberal Democratic Party), [name indistinct], and the Angolan Democratic Party. The three went to the Mulungushi Conference Center without warning and wanted to have access to the documents being studied but had the same fortune as journalists—they left the center without gaining extra knowledge.

UN Representative Beye Travels to Luanda

MB1102194794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Feb 94

[Text] Chief Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, arrived in Luanda from the Zambian capital a few moments ago. Beye did not make any statement on his arrival. The Lusaka peace talks continue [words indistinct]. The negotiating team of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has not yet returned to Lusaka. Only Jorge Valentim is in the Zambian capital and the negotiations, as such, have practically stopped. Chief Alioune Blondin Beye had no other alternative than to spend the weekend here in Luanda.

Beye Returns to Lusaka; Reconciliation Talks To Resume

MB1302204794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, who left for Luanda yesterday, has already returned to Lusaka, Zambia. Talks will resume in Lusaka tomorrow, and the working agenda will center on national reconciliation.

In Luanda, the Malian diplomat held a working meeting with the French cooperation minister and requested the Luanda Communist government to suspend the ban on distribution of humanitarian assistance to areas administered by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Observers continue to insist that the parties should discuss national reconciliation with great care and skill,

because it is the center point of any agreement that may come about in the Zambian capital.

It should be pointed out that Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, a member of the UNITA delegation to the peace talks, assured the international press yesterday that the two parties had already reached an agreement on the arrival of blue helmets in Angola to supervise the agreements that may result from the ongoing peace talks.

UNITA Delegates Return to Lusaka for Talks

MB1402064694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, has already returned to Lusaka, Zambia. This means that the negotiating teams will carry out work tomorrow. Yesterday afternoon, UNITA delegates returned to Lusaka after eight days of absence. A meeting will be held tomorrow morning [words indistinct] national reconciliation. Instead of the scheduled plenary meeting, it is very probable that UNITA will hold a meeting with the mediator in order to give its reply with regard to the mediators' document on national reconciliation. The document has already been approved by the government.

On his return to Lusaka today, Alioune Blondin Beye was as usual optimistic regarding the positive conclusion of the peace talks, although he feels it is still premature to set (?dates). Alioune Blondin Beye told Luanda Radio shortly before leaving for Lusaka that the mediators and the observers in the Angolan peace process are doing all they can to quickly reach an agreement in Lusaka and end the tragedy that Angola is experiencing today. Alioune Blondin Beye said: I have always said that I am optimistic [words indistinct].

Savimbi Says Conflict Has No Military Solution

LD1202203694 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Text] TVI [the Catholic Church's TV station] has just broadcast an interview with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi. Savimbi stated there was no military solution for Angola; nobody would win the war. He reiterated UNITA's superiority. The government has no men to fight, whereas UNITA will last for many years. Savimbi also spoke of relations with Portugal, stressing the good relations with [Portuguese President] Mario Soares. With regard to the [Portuguese] prime minister [Cavaco Silva], Savimbi said things were not doing as well. There will be more details of the interview in later bulletins.

Criticizes Portuguese Prime Minister

*LD1302005294 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 12 Feb 94*

[Report on interview with UNITA chairman Jonas Savimbi in Huambo by unidentified correspondent; date not given]

[Excerpt] The war is not going to solve the Angolan problem according to Jonas Savimbi, who was interviewed in Huambo by TVI.

[Begin Savimbi recording] For Angola, a military solution is a totally futile exercise because no one will win the war. Once again, it is demonstrating that, although materiel is important, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] does not have the men to fight. This could go on for years. Therefore our intention is to continue negotiating in Lusaka. If it was possible to obtain an overall cease-fire, that would be ideal. This was UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] request. Seeing that the four-month cease-fire that was in place proved that [words indistinct] we asked the MPLA, and the Luanda government to agree to extend not only in spirit [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Savimbi gave assurances that UNITA is continuing to negotiate with goodwill and determination, but also that UNITA has enough weapons to carry on fighting for many years. Savimbi said that with regard to Portugal, everything is well with [Portuguese President] Mario Soares, but he accuses [Prime Minister] Cavaco Silva of not doing so well.

[Begin Savimbi recording] I appealed for better relations with the Portuguese Government, but I was shocked when I was told by our representative [in Lisbon] Adalberto that Prime Minister Cavaco Silva made a point of returning the Christmas card that Adalberto had sent. First, this is not polite. It is not polite. It is a totally aggressive gesture, aggressive. He could have torn the card and let UNITA think he had read the card. But for the prime minister to return it....[pauses] He is a member of the MPLA. Prime Minister Cavaco Silva is doing well. I have excellent relations with the President of the Republic. I ring him frequently. He is behaving like a true Portuguese politician who has a concept of the historic relations between Portugal and Angola. But the Prime Minister is not doing well. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Says UNITA Favors General Cease-Fire

*MB1302125794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Feb 94*

[Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, chairman of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, said over the weekend that UNITA is in favor of a nationwide cease-fire. He was speaking in an interview with Portuguese Television in Huambo. Dr. Savimbi said UNITA is determined to

advance the negotiating process under way in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. As stated previously by UNITA high officials, Dr. Savimbi has once again said that it is not possible to solve the Angolan crisis through a military solution and appealed to the Luanda government to extend to other areas the truce unilaterally declared by UNITA in September 1993. Currently, UNITA controls 70 percent of Angolan territory. Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi met with members of UNITA delegation to the Lusaka talks for consultations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Attacks West for Aiding UNITA

*LD1102164494 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese
to Europe 1400 GMT 11 Feb 94*

[Report on interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoti by correspondent Berenice Bettencourt in Geneva; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Angolan Government has accused Portugal of supporting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The Angolan deputy foreign minister has told the UN Human Rights Commission that all the countries that authorize UNITA to set up offices on their soil share in the responsibility for the war, which has left over 500,000 people dead in Angola in one year alone. [figure as heard]

Berenice Bettencourt reports from Geneva:

[Bettencourt] Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoti denounced cases of involvement in the Angolan civil war by foreign countries, which support UNITA for reasons pertaining to their own interests and are, in his opinion, co-responsible for over 500,000 dead, 200,000 amputees, and the country's general state of famine and destruction. According to Chikoti, it is the aforementioned countries that—together with UNITA—are fomenting human rights violations in Angola. When I interviewed Chikoti, he told me he said this to the UN Human Rights Commission.

[Begin recording] [Bettencourt] Which countries do you mean?

[Chikoti] Well, directly, in military terms, there is South Africa. Then there is Zaire, which supports UNITA logistically and allows it free passage through its territory. The political support comes from all the western countries that still have UNITA offices on their soil and where UNITA resorts to all manner of false propaganda. As you know, UNITA has one or two offices in the United States, one in Britain, one in France, and one in Portugal. These are the very countries that have diplomatic relations with Angola at the same time, the very same countries that once expressed the wish that Angola should undergo a democratic process—which was done. So UNITA must not be allowed subterfuge. In so doing, these countries are trying to show UNITA that even though it is waging war, even though it lost the elections, they are still prepared to give it shelter. [end recording]

Ghana

State of Emergency Declared in 7 Areas in North

AB1002192394 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Feb 94

[Text] A state of emergency has been declared in seven areas of the Northern Region. This forms part of measures by government to restore law and order to the areas engaged in ethnic conflict which has resulted in loss of lives and property. In a statement to Parliament today, the minister of interior, Colonel Osei-Wusu, reiterated government's determination to maintain peace in affected areas.

[Begin recording] While affirming its commitment to the resolution of the conflict through dialogue and negotiation, government's immediate concern is to enforce a cessation of hostilities and to restore order to enable people go about their day to day business. Mr. Speaker, the president, having considered the grave dimension that the communal violence has taken, has—in exercise of the powers conferred on him under Clause 1 of Article 31 of the Constitution—declared a state of emergency in the following areas of the Northern Region:

1. Tamale Municipality;
2. Saboba Chereponi District
3. Yendi District
4. Zabzugu Tatali District,
5. Nanumba District
6. Gushiago Karaga District, and
7. East Gonja District.

Mr. Speaker, by Clause 3 of Article 31, Parliament is required to decide whether the proclamation of state of emergency should remain in force or be revoked. The president is of the considered view that the situation requires the declaration of state of emergency and I call upon Parliament to approve the proclamation. [end recording]

Officials Begin To Assess Aftermath of Violence

AB1202212094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 12 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After nearly three weeks of ethnic violence in northeastern Ghana between Komkombas and Dagombas, which spread across the region affecting the main town of Tamale and sending thousands of refugees into neighboring Togo, people in the region are beginning to take stock of the human cost of the conflict. On Thursday [10 February], the Ghanaian Government declared a three-month state of emergency in northeastern Ghana and now security personnel have taken advantage of this to begin searching for the bodies of those who were killed in the fighting in order to bury them so as to avoid any outbreak of epidemics. From: Tamale, Elias Adamu telexed this report:

So far 168 bodies have been buried mainly by the roadside, but there are many more in the bush. Briefing President Jerry Rawlings, who was at the war zone to assess the situation, the northern sector brigade commander, Brigadier Joseph Smith, said 101 corpses have been buried in the Nanumba District and 67 in Yendi District. He told the president that three soldiers were also killed last Wednesday [9 February] by the Komkombas when they were lured into a trap. He said the Komkombas had invited the soldiers for a dialogue on cease-fire but were ambushed on the way and murdered. They were stripped of their uniforms and their arms and their ammunition was taken away. The military vehicle they were using was also burnt.

Over 50 villages have been completely burnt, including almost all villages along the Salaga-Bimbila-Yendi road. The few villages that have not been burnt have been deserted. Between Bakpaba and Adibo, a distance of about 10 miles from the Yendi-Bimbila road, I counted 40 decomposing corpses, including women and toddlers littering the road. The babies, who were apparently taken off the backs of their slain mothers, still had arrows in them. I also saw a lot of foodstuffs, especially yams and maize completely burnt. This will definitely affect the food situation in the country because the war zone is the main source of the country's yams.

President Rawlings, who flew over the area, was emotionally moved by the extent of the destruction and said it was wrong for any ethnic group to use violence to achieve its objectives. He said the government will ensure that no single ethnic group could hold the whole region to ransom. But just as we were told that the situation was calm, the Komkombas attacked and were burning Bimpielega, four miles from Yendi. They fired at our convoy and our escort had to return fire to scare them.

Rawlings Calls For Restraint in Land Disputes

AB1302152794 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Excerpt] The president, Flight-Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, has appealed to all whose interests are at stake in land disputes in parts of the country to exercise restraint. He said they must also avoid provocations and confrontations which only lead to loss of life and property. These were contained in a speech read for him by the presidential adviser on chieftancy affairs, Nana Akuoko Sarpong at the grand durbar at Abetifi to round off the Afahye [traditional festival] of the people of the Kwahu traditional area.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings assured the people that all such land cases will be thoroughly investigated by government to enable peace to prevail. The president said Ghanaians have centuries-old institutions to settle communal differences. But lately, violence threatens to break the country apart. He therefore emphasized the need for peace in all communities. He said all must have the will to talk and stay at the talking table until agreement is

reached. President Rawlings advised the people of Kwahu to use their rich business experience to promote the export trade in the country. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Government Asked To Stop Cameroonian Incursions

AB1202131594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 12 Feb 94

[Excerpt] A renewed appeal has been made to the federal authorities to take necessary measures to check incursions into Nigerian territory by Cameroonian gendarmes. A community leader in Akwa Ibom State, Mr. Godwin Obote, told newsmen in Lagos that thousands of people in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States have fled their homes because of incursions, especially in Bakassi Peninsula. Mr. Obote suggested the stationing of troops in the affected areas with the mandate to strike back if the invasion persisted. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Disputes Cameroon Border Claims

AB1102165294 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 11 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A full-scale confrontation is looming between Nigeria and Cameroon over their long-disputed border region. Trouble blew up last month with claims that Nigerian villagers and fishermen on islands and a peninsula in the region were being harassed and killed by Cameroon gendarmes. Nigerian troops were sent to the area to protect Nigerian nationals, and this week the NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY claimed that 18,000 Nigerians were fleeing the Bakassi Peninsula after raids by Cameroon gendarmes. The Cameroon external affairs minister denied the charges on this program yesterday, but a visit to Cameroon by Nigeria's foreign minister, Babagana Kingibe, apparently achieved little or nothing. On the line to Abuja, Alice Martin asked Babagana Kingibe if he thought the two countries were on the verge of war:

[Begin recording] [Kingibe] No, absolutely not, because it is our determination and we do have the responsibility to ensure safety of lives and property of all Nigerians, wherever they may be, and it is indeed true that, perhaps, these provocations have reached saturation point as regards Nigerians living in the (Atabue) local government area of Cross River State, part of which is on the Bakassi Peninsula. I don't think we are going to tolerate any more harassment of our nationals from whatever quarters. We wouldn't tolerate the harassment of our fishermen and their catch being confiscated at will. But we do not have to go to war in order to guarantee the

safety of life and property of Nigerians. We are just going to make jolly sure that it doesn't happen again and it will not happen again!

[Martin] And how can you be sure?

[Kingibe] There has been a continuing neglect and that neglect will not continue. We'll stop it and we are going to establish our effective presence over there.

[Martin] So, you are actually moving in now to the peninsula where Cameroon says it territorial control?

[Kingibe] Not that we are moving in. We are there. We have always been there.

[Martin] Cameroon says it owns, historically owns that area.

[Kingibe] Now, I don't know how anybody can really come and claim a territory that is wholly, entirely Nigerian populated. Really, even from the traditional system of establishing authority, these are Efik-speaking people and Ibibio-speaking people who owe their allegiance to the Oba [title of traditional chief] of Calabar and there all sorts of historical documents to that effect. So, you don't just wake up and make a claim that this is your territory. You must have a basis.

[Martin] But the fact is that Cameroon says that the land itself belongs to Cameroon, irrespective of whether Nigerians are living there.

[Kingibe] No, the land never belonged to Cameroon. Madam, I don't think that I am comfortable in negotiating with the Cameroonians via the BBC. We are brothers, we are very close brothers and friends and have been able to talk to each other directly and quietly before. [end recording]

Former Minister Urges Settlement of Border Dispute

AB1002175594 Dakar PANA in English 1212 GMT 10 Feb 94

[Text] Lagos, 10 Feb (PANA)—The former Nigerian minister of external affairs, Bolaji Akinyemi, has said Nigeria and Cameroon must thrash out the "fundamental issues" behind their recurrent border crises. Reacting to a NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) report on a fresh attack by Cameroonian gendarmes on Nigerians in the Bakassi Peninsula in south-eastern Akwa Ibom State, Akinyemi said the "Maroua Declaration" signed by former Nigerian head of state Yakubu Gowon and President Ahmadu Ahidjo in the 70s, should be revisited.

"Arising out of that (declaration), where is the boundary? Asked Akinyemi, who as director-general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, was a member of a Nigerian task-force set up in the late 80s "to examine and prepare a report on the Bakassi Peninsula in all its ramifications". The former minister said that

both countries could use the various organs set up for conflict resolution in the world. "But until it is resolved, if they (Cameroon) put their troops there, you put your troops there, too", declared Akinyemi, whose comments were reported by the press in Lagos on Thursday.

NAN reported Tuesday that some 18,000 Nigerians had been forced to flee their homes in the latest gendarmes' attack. Nigeria responded to a similar attack last December by deploying troops to the Bakassi Peninsula. Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe also visited Cameroon over the incident, after which both countries agreed to set up a joint patrol to stem future border clashes.

Togo

Observers Declare 1st Round of Elections Successful

AB1002222694 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Communique issued by the international group of election observers in Lome on 9 February; read by group rapporteur]

[Text] The National Electoral Commission met at the Congressional Palace yesterday at 0830 in the presence of representatives of the International Monitoring Committee, a group of international observers representing the Association of African Lawyers, the Burkina Faso Government, the French Ministry of Cooperation, the Cote d'Ivoire Government, a German expert, and Nigerian observers. After an exchange of different points of view, the observers present unanimously observed that the material conditions of the first round of the legislative elections in Togo were satisfactory and that they were conducted in good conditions of transparency.

Campaign Dates for 2d Round of Elections Announced

AB1002183994 Dakar PANA in English 1705 GMT 10 Feb 94

[Text] Lome, 10 Feb (PANA)—Togo's second round parliamentary election campaigning is due to start on Friday [11 February] and end on 18 February, it was officially announced Wednesday evening in Lome. In the first ballot, parties with links to President Gnassingbe Togolese People's Assembly [Rally] (RPT) won a total of 35 seats while 22 went to the opposition, according to provisional results published by the National Electoral Commission (CEN) in Lome.

Still at stake are 24 seats in 12 constituencies which are expected to be closely fought for by the two main opposition parties, the Action Committee for Renewal (CAR) of Yao Agboyibor, and the Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD) led by Edem Kodjo, a former minister and secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

A stiff competition is also expected between the RPT and the New Forces Coordination (CFN) of Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. A head-on collision between parties in the opposition grouping and pro-Eyadema parties is also inevitable in 11 constituencies.

Opposition Parties Form 'Common Front' for 2d Round

AB1102220594 Paris AFP in French 1851 GMT 11 Feb 94

[Text] Lome, 11 Feb (AFP)—All moderate Togolese opposition parties today called for a "general mobilization" against President Gnassingbe Eyadema's supporters. They called on the electorate to vote for their two parties, which are still in the race for the second round of the 20 February legislative elections.

In a joint communique sent to AFP, the eight parties, including the Action Committee for Renewal (CAR) and Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD), "exhort" voters who did not participate in the first round on 6 February to "realize the importance of what is at stake and turn out massively on 20 February to block the way to the forces that are hostile to change."

According to the Togolese constitution, the head of state is bound to choose his prime minister from the parliamentary majority. Yesterday night the CAR and the UTD formed a "common front" for the second round for which they are the only two representing the opposition.

After the 6 February voting General Eyadema's party members obtained 35 out of 81 seats, while the opposition obtained a total of 22 and was assured of winning 12 more on 20 February. Victory will depend on the results from 12 constituencies. In 11 of these constituencies pro-Eyadema candidates are facing opposition representatives, while Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh will fight it out in the last constituency with another pro-Eyadema candidate.

In last Sunday's election, the participation rate was put at 65.12 percent, as against 39 percent during the presidential elections of last August, which was boycotted by all opposition parties.

Presidential Group Calls Opposition Coalition 'Facade'

AB1302094094 Paris AFP in French 0036 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Text] Lome, 13 Feb (AFP)—On 13 February, the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], which supports President Eyadema, said the common front formed by the opposition for the second round of parliamentary elections on 20 February was a "facade coalition."

In a communique sent to AFP in Lome, RPT stated that the front "will only last about as long as other opposition accords, and at the first chance it will break up and give way to disorder."

According to the former sole party, "the people's main concern is to give the head of state a comfortable parliamentary majority in order to avoid a return to the wave of sociopolitical disturbances and unending strikes."

The Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] and the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD], which will be representing the opposition in the second round, formed a common front on 11 February for the 20 February elections.

On 11 February, all the moderate opposition parties, including the six parties which did not make it in the first round, called for "general mobilization" against President Eyadema's supporters. They also called on the people to vote for UTD and CAR candidates.

The presidential group candidates obtained 35 seats in the first round of elections on 6 February. The opposition obtained 22 seats in the first round but will obtain 12 other seats on 20 February since CAR and UTD candidates will be contesting the run off.

Government Condemns Violence Against Eyadema Supporters

*AB1302090594 Paris AFP in French 0011 GMT
13 Feb 94*

[Text] Lome, 13 Feb (AFP)—The Togolese Government denounced acts of violence perpetrated by activists of the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] against pro-Eyadema activists (of the Rally of Togolese People, RPT) on the evening of 12 February. The government did not give any details about the nature of the violence.

Interior Minister Combevi Agbodjan said on national television that "in certain cities and villages," of the Haho Prefecture (98 km north of Lome), CAR militants have "accused" President Gnassingbe Eyadema's supporters of not having voted for their candidate.

Questioned by AFP, CAR deputy general secretary, Mr. Togoatta Apedoh Amah, denounced this "provocative act" by the RPT which is trying to justify a repression against the activists of the opposition before the second round of the legislative election slated for 20 February.

At the end of the first round on 6 February, the opposition, represented in the second round by CAR and the Togolese Union for Democracy, was running neck and neck with the RPT, the former sole ruling party.

The minister also called on traditional rulers "who are making every effort to create a climate of hatred in their villages" to remain neutral while awaiting the second round of elections. He also called on political party leaders to "better control their activists" so that the second round of election would take place "in as good an atmosphere" as the first round.

Opposition Reacts To Government Communique on Violence

*AB1302224594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 13 Feb 94*

["Clarification" by the Action Committee for Renewal (CAR) in Lome on 13 February; read by CAR Deputy Chairman (Dawal Evor)—recorded]

[Text] Following the communique read on Saturday, 12 February 1994, on state radio and television by the minister of territorial administration and security about a threat of action committed by CAR supporters against supporters of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] in the Haho region, the CAR wants to make the following clarifications:

First, according to information collected, the chief of a village in the Haho region scolded a relative—and this was done without any violence—for not voting for his candidate, that is, the CAR candidate during the first round of the legislative elections. But at no time were any threats made regarding RPT supporters, nor was there any violence used on RPT supporters anywhere. It is not in the CAR's interest at all to provoke incidents in electoral constituency where it is poised to win at least 60 percent of votes in the second round, with the help of other parties of the democratic opposition.

Second, the CAR was informed that acts of provocation were going to be committed by RPT militiamen, disguised as supporters of the democratic opposition, in order to set off repression, which would frighten away voters in favor of change in electoral constituencies where the RPT is neck and neck with opposition candidates. Furthermore, plans reportedly have been hatched to assassinate some democratic opposition leaders, in order to decapitate the democratic forces before the second round of polls.

Third, in his communique, the minister of territorial administration and security does not give any proof of his allegations. He rather displays his partiality by designating the CAR by name, whereas a few days earlier, he declined to blame a party which was responsible for the serious incidents which occurred at Agou, although he knows the culprits quite well.

Do we have to remind the minister of the acts of intimidation and corruption exerted on the traditional chiefs of the northern region, which prevented free expression by the voters of that region? Is the minister's

communiqué not actually meant to prepare people's mind for the acts of violence planned by the RPT?

The CAR launches an urgent appeal to the head of state and the authorities to assume their responsibilities, to the International Monitoring Committee to intervene so that military and civilian observers are deployed as a matter of priority to the 11 electoral constituencies where the opposition is facing the RPT.

The CAR once again affirms its irrevocable option for non-violence and calls on the people to remain vigilant and not to give in to provocations and intimidations.

Bomb Attack on Minister's Residence Reported

*AB1302130594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 13 Feb 94*

[Text] There was a bomb attack on Communication and Culture Minister Komlan Agbeka's residence in (Abouakoumao) on the night of 12 February. The minister's home shook violently from a loud explosion, which caused damage to property. It was around 0245 in the morning when the explosion was heard. There were no victims. The whole house, however, shook terribly from the explosion. The minister's room was hit. The prefect and the police went to the scene. Investigations are under way to determine the nature of the explosion.

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